BROOKLYN'S MURDER MYSTERY.

That Mysterious Woman Who Was Arrested in New York.

LUCETTE ARMSTRONG, THE SEAMSTRESS.

Was This Poorly-Paid Shirtmaker Chas. Geodrich's Companion?

WHAT LUCETTE'S MOTHER SAYS.

Sad Picture of Suffering in Old Age.

Have the Brooklyn Police Made a False Chase?

The Prisoner's Whereabouts on the Fatal Night-Britton Doesn't Care About Coroner's Jury Verdiets or Opinions-He Will Hold Her Anyhow-The Inquest Commenced.

The bogus "acumen" of the Brooklyn detective ighly exposed in any of the cases they have had "work up," as it will doubtless be in a few days in connection with the very mysterious arrest of a very mysterious (?) woman in this city on last Thursday night. As reported yesterday Detectives young woman at 22 Orchard street, New York, about six o'clock in the evening. This woman is, or was supposed to be, the murderer of Mr. Charles was supposed to know something

Yesterday afternoon a HERALD reporter called at No. 22 Orchard street, and, guided by information gleaned in other quarters, went up one flight of house is a tenement house.

A RATHER HANDSOME YOUNG WOMAN, with features of an Israelitish type, opened the

Does Mrs. Levy live here?" asked the reporter. "Yes," replied the young woman.
"Are you the lady?"

The young woman hesitated, and without reply-

og said. "Well, what is it?" Was a young woman named Myers in your em-

loy here, and was she arrested last night ?" "Yes," replied the young Jewess, "she worked here; she was arrested last night. The officers re here to-day from Brooklyn. They are not long rone. The Chief of Police (Campbell), I think, was ere, and he said if any reporters came here to tell them nething—to tell them to come and see him and he would give them all the information

agreeable," continued the reporter. The lady nodded. In reply to his questions she said:—"She has been working for us about three weeks, at shirtmaking, and came to us in reply to an adverchine. She was a good workwoman, quiet and appeared very respectable, but seemed very poor. She worked from about eight or nine o'clock in the morning until about haif-past six or seven at

TOOK HOME SHIRTS TO PINISH. She earned from three to four dollars a week.
"Was she at work on Thursday of last week—a

Yes; she worked all day, and went home about "Did she come to work on Friday morning?"

No; she did not come to work at all on Friday, was here as usual on Saturday." "Was there anything remarkable in her manner

"No; we talked and laughed as usual while we

were at work." Did you know or was anything said about the

fact that a man named Goodrich had been mur-dered in Brooklyn on that Thursday night or early "Yes, we knew about it," replied the Jewess,

"from the papers; we take a paper, and some of us were reading things in the paper and laughing about them, when, by and by, she took the paper and begun reading, and WHEN SHE COME TO THE REPORT

about the murder she read that to us. When she got through she said it was foolish to say that man committed suicide. He must be murdered. How could a man shoot himself three times in the head? And any way he wouldn't likely shoot himself in the back of the head.' She didn't ap-pear excited nor anything about it." "Did she say anything to lead you to believe that

"No. She didn't say anything about it of that

she knew the murdered man ?"

sort. She just talked like any one else would talk about such a thing, but we had no idea she was ac-"Did she live near you or in this neighborhood?"

asked the reporter.
"She lives with her mother."

"Do you know her mother's name or where she

that, and she lives at 46 Rivington street," "Under what name did you know this woman,

who was arrested last night ?" "Myers—Lucy Myers," replied the young Jewess, who evidently looked as though she would rather Obey Chief Campbell's injunction and send the reporter to Brooklyn. "But that is not her name, she continued; "her name is Armstrong. She teld us her husband's name was Armstrong, but that he was killed on the railroad near Buffale."

This was all that was developed during the con versation, and the reporter left, and, proceeding up Orchard street a lew blocks, turned into Rivington street to No. 46.

The house is a five story brick double tenement

house, with brown stone facings, the lower story occupied by stores. Before visiting

THE DOMICILES ALOFT
the reporter entered a small grocery store to the right of the door leading to the tenements. A smart-looking German woman appeared be-hind the counter and the reporter asked if she knew whether a woman named Hubbell lived in the upper part of the building. She replied that

she did not know of any such person. "Do you know whether a woman named Armstrong lives there?" continued the reporter.
"Armstrong? yes, there is a tall, dark-haired

woman of that name lives with her mother on the

"No," replied the German woman. "I have seen her pass in and out a number of times, and she came in here two or three times to buy something. That is all I know about her. They came here to live only about a month ago, and I hear they are very poor. They live in the top story, back room, and I believe they were obliged to leave the house they lived in last because they ewed rent and soul not pay it. A man that keeps a store near where they lived came here and told my husband not to trust them because they couldn't pay, and that they owed the butcher and grocer where they had been dealing."

at thay owed the butcher and groter where they do been dealing."

Up four fights of stairs the reporter next clampered and knocked at the door of a rear room, it door was opened at once and a short, plump dy, of perhaps fifty-five or sixty years of age, and earing spectacles, appeared in response.

"Dooe Mrs. Armstrong live here?" asked the re-

porter.
"Yes," replied the old lady, with a tinge of sadpess in her voice. "Please step in," and she
opened the door wide.

THE APARTMENT
was about ten feet wide by twelve long. The
floor was covered partially by what is known
as "rag" carpet and partially by a
olicce of ingram, and the furniture com-

prised two tables, half a dozen wooden seat chairs and a cooking stove. The walls were adorned with a few common pictures, a lew simple ornaments garnished the mantel and a glittering copper teakettle steamed on the stove. The very noticeable feature about everything was the cleanliness and tidy arrangement of the scant farmiture. The carpet was clean and bright, the chairs were scrubbed to whiteness and the old-fashioned stove was nicely blacked.

TWO LITTLE BOYS.

one of about four years of age and the other probably six or seven, sat in a corner, half abashed, the younger one dressed in a light blue jacket and knee pants, and of prepossessing lace and expression. The old lady and the reporter were soon seated and the reporter said:—

"I presume you are Mrs. Armstrong's mother, Mrs. Hubbeli?"

"Yes." replied the lady.

"I am a reporter, and have called to ask you some questions, which I hope may not prove disagreeable to you—at least they are not inheaded to be so."

The old lady pressed her hands to her eyes and said with much evident mental anguish, "Oh, no! Go on, sir: I will answer all your questions. I have been answering questions and crying all day, but I have nothing to conceal and can only tell the truth."

"I presume, of course, that you are aware of the circumstances in which your daughter is piaced and have come to ask you concerning her," continued the reporter.

"POOR LUCETTE! YES,

I only found out a little while ago, about one o'clock, where she was. Only think of it, the poor girl. She was away all night last night and we were worried to death almost about her."

"I should like to know, if you can recall the fact, whether your daughter, Mrs. Armstrong, was at home on Thursday night of last week and whether she remained at home during that night?" asked

After a long, reflective pause she replied;—"No; I can't recall any jucident at all. I know she was home every night that week."

At this time Mr. Hubbell,
A TALL, BENT, GRAY-HAIRED MAN,
entered the room and shook hands with the reporter. Mr. Hubbell looks delicate and is almost seventy years of age. He took little or no part in the couversation that ensued.

"Where do you and your daughter sleep?" asked the reporter.

"Where do you also you the reporter.

"Well, in the other house we had four rooms, but here we have only two, and in that next room there our things are piled up a good deal to get them out of the way. We make down beds on the floor, and Lucette, she sleeps in that next room."

"Who is generally first to rise in the morning in your family?"

your family ?"
"I am," replied the old lady, "I've been an early riser all my life and I get up first and get breakfast."

"I am," replied the old lady, "I've been an early riser all my life and I get up first and get breakfast."

"Then you generally saw Lucette in bed in the morning?"

"Why, yes. I couldn't help seeing her when we all live in these two little rooms."

"And you think you are

SURE YOU SAW HER IN RED

on Friday morning, as usual?"

"I know I saw her in bed every morning since we have been in New York, but I don't remember last Friday morning in particular."

"Have you had many visitors to-day?" resumed the reporter.

"Yes, a great many," replied Mrs. Hubbell. "The first that called was about one o'clock this morning. I didn't go to bed last night, as I wondered why Lucette didn't come home from her work. and I sat up and waited, and waited. By and by the bell rung about one o'clock, and I went to the door and there stood two men. They asked if I was Mrs. Hubbell, and I said, "Yes, but where is Lucy, my daughter Lucy?" They said she was all right, or something of that sort, and then they said they wanted to talk to me. They came in, and after a while said that they wanted to look at my daughter's things. I asked them what right they had to want to see my daughter's things and they said they wanted to look at my daughter's things. I asked them what right they had to want to see my daughter's things and they said they ransacked and overhauled it, and

LOOKED PARTICULARLY FOR LETTERS.

They found a good many, and took tour or five of them away, and I think they took a small portrait of Lucy, but I am not sure about it. Then they hunted in the pockets of her dresses, but didn't find anything, and next looked in the capbeard ameng the dishes and in the boxes where her till three o'clock this morning, but they wouldn't tell me where Lucette was."

"Do you know that a man named Foster was hanged on Friday last, Mrs. Hubbell'" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes, we talked about it here that day."

"Oh, yes, we talked about it here that day."
"Me and my husband and Lucy," responded
Mrs. Hubbell. "We talked about it quite a while
about breakfast time and after."
"Do you remember anything that was said about breakfast time and after."

"Do you remember anything that was said about it?"

"Well, you know, it was a general talk about it; but Lucette talked quite sharp, and said 'it was a shame to hang the poor man, and that the Governor eight to save him and send him to prison.' She said she thought it was cruel of the Governor to let Foster be hung."

"Do you remember whether you talked about Foster on the night before he was hanged, at all?"

"Yes; we talked about it a little that night."

"Do you remember anything that was said then?"

"I remember one remark I made myself, that 'it was hard for the poor man to be hung next morning,' and that he had

ONLY ONE MORE NIGHT TO LIVE.'

ONLY ONE MORE NIGHT TO LIVE.'
"I remember we talked generally in that way that night."

was naid that he had

ONLY ONE MORE NIGHT TO LIVE."

"I remember we talked generally in that way that night."

"Whe your daughter present then?"

"Oh, yes; we all sat right here, and Lucy was with us and joined in the talk, and we all seemed to pity Foster. I remember that now very well."

"Mrs. Levy's daughter says your daughter Lucy was not at work on Friday."

"Not at work on Friday."

"Not at work on Friday."

"Not at work," retorted the eld had sharply; "she was at work that day; she was at work. If I remember right, though, she didn't leave here quite so early as usual. You know she used to bring home shirts sometimes and I used to help her, and I think that morning she stopped to sew on some buttons with me so as to take all the finished shirts down to Mrs. Levy with her."

The reporter's conversation with Mrs. Hubbell lasted for nearly an hour and a half, but the foregoing embraces nearly all that bears most directly upon the question of the Guilt of Innocence

of the young woman who is arrested. Mrs. Hubbell looks, speaks and acts like as honest and truthin an old lady as ever lived, and her husband appears equally frank. All through the interview she biterly deplored the disgrace that must, in her opinion, follow from the fact of her daughter's arrest. She does not seem to dream for an instant that they can hold her daughter, and thinks that the police are villians to attempt to weave their toils about her pet, who has been so kind.

"It's wicked—it's wicked," she cinculated, "to take her away. We have no money, and can't work, and the list of the month is coming, and we can't pay the rent unless they let Lucy come back right away. Oh, dear! Oh, dear!"

And so the unhappy old lady bewalled her truly unhappy condition. She exhibited a portrait of Lucette, who is a tall, slender, black haired woman of twenty-six, with a long oval hair and well formed nose and mouth. Her mother describes her as "spunky." and says that Lucette has always had a taste for writing scraps of original poetry and the like.

Her

varioated.

Mr. Britton says that, notwithstanding whatever may be the result arrived at by the Corener's jury, he will hold the prisoner until the case has been thoroughly sifted and circumstances may admit of her release.

her release.

WHAT THEY "SAY."

Chief Campbell, in conversation yesterday, remarked:—"I tell you, we are in possession of certain facts, and if they come out the people of this city will be astounded at the way in which the thing was done. Yes, sir, they will be thunder-

pose of seeing the prisoner. He is positive that the woman in custody is not the female whom he no-ticed in company with Mr. Goodrich.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

How Did Charles Goodrich Die !- The Inquest-How and Where He Was Last Seen Alive-The Discovery of His Body-Testimony of the Victim's Brother-Testimony of "The Weman" Interrupted.

The inquest touching the death of Mr. Charles ing in the basement of his dwelling in Degraw street, Brooklyn, with three pistol shot wounds in his head, was commenced before Coroner White-hill, in the Court of Sessions room, at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a large

EVIDENCE OF MRS. BERGE.

Mrs. Catherine Berge, who was the first witness Mrs. Catherine Berge, who was the first witness called, testified as follows:—I reside at 93 Fith avenue; I knew Mr. Goodrich who resided in Degraw street; he came into my store; I last saw Mr. Goodrich ahve either last Wednesday or Thursday; I am positive it was Thursday; he came into my place about five o'clock; I was sitting by the window reading a book; he got some meat; did not notice which

rich that came to your place? A. A boy told me it was he, and I remembered so the time I saw the row of carriages in front of his door; I saw him a good many times when he came to saw him last week: I am not in the store all the time; I am sure I saw him on Thursday, because

TESTIMONY OF JAMES BOWAN.

Mr. James Rowan, sworn—I live at 103 Third place; I last saw Mr. Goodrich alive on the Wednesday prior to his death, about eight or nine ses he lived in on Degraw street, in one of the row of brown stone houses; I went there was to come there in the alternoon; I falled to get there, but came there the next morning near twelve received no answer and supposed he had gone to received no answer and supposed he had gone to his business; I then left with the intention of reterning, but did not, and came on Friday merning about seven o'clock; I received no answer and was about going when a man came to the door who appeared to be a plumber; I left a message with the man that I would call in the afternoon; I then left and went to New York on seme business, and learned in a mrinture store in Fulten street that Mr. Goodrich was shot; I called at the house frequently after the 1st of February; I think I had been there six or eight times; the first interview that I had with him, he came to my house, 103 Third place; during my visits there when I could not see him there appeared to be a number of persons examining them; I never saw any female there who lived there; at one time I saw a lady there with a little boy, who appeared anxious to rent the house; Mr. Goodrich afterwards told me that she intended calling again with her husband; my object in calling to see him was to make an exchange of some property; the exchange was pending at the time of his death; I don't think I could recognize any of the persons whom I saw there; I have found him at his house as many as three times as early as seven o'clock; I have been to o'clock; at one time he was eating breakfast at that time; I do not remember being there at night at any time; at the time I saw him eating breakfast he was alone; I looked through the window and saw him there; can't remember how far down the curtains were on Thursday morning.

THE STORY OF BUNKER HILL.

Bunker Hill, sworn—I reside at \$13 Dean street;

In my intercourse with Mr. Goodrich he carried a watch; it was a gold watch, with a chain hanging down across his vest; he carried it in his vest pocket; the last time I saw him with the watch was on the Menday prior to his death at his house; I asked him the time and he told me it was out of order; I have no recollection of his carrying a pecketbook; I have no ticed him wearing a plain gold ring on his finger; it was a plain gold ring; he didn't wear any other jewelry.

A CAR DRIVER'S STORY.

A CAR DRIVEN'S STORY.

August Belerlen, sworn—My Disiness is a car driver; on Thursday night I remember when I came to Degraw street I got the bell to stop, and before I could stop I got the bell to go ahead again; this was about five minutes to ten; can't teil the last time I saw him; never saw him get on the cars in the morning in company with any persen; he was always alone; on Thursday evening there was no person on the front platform; Mr. Goodrich never rode on the front platform; Mr. Goodrich never rode on the front platform; I knew most of the passengers by sight that got on at Degraw street; the only lady that I ever remember getting on at the first trip was with an old gentleman; the only lady that gets on in the morning early is a young girl at Twelfth street;

W. W. Goodrich aworn—I live at 202 Cumberland street; I last saw my brother alive on Wednesday morning, the 19th; I was in the habit of going around to bis house; I generally stopped a few minutes there; on Thursday morning I passed that way again, leaving my house about a quarter past eight, and I had taken from my own house a little fin pail with hair a loaf of bread in it, which Mrs. Goodrich had sent to my brother; we had been having a little frolic the Saurday night before; I got there, perhaps, at a quarter of nine o'clock; I went to the basement door by which I had usmally entered and could not effect an entrance; the house my entirely shut tip; I usually entered by the basement door; the house and the appearance of a house in which me neo of the occupants had arisen; this is Thursday morning of which I am speaking; all the blinds were closed; I don't remember about the curtains, but the windows had the whole appearance of a bouse shut up; I went up and I want and the whole appearance of a bouse had not the sense in which my brother was done in which he per had a dozen times, then kicket the deer, and I wont window; I threw it against the whole word to the room in which my benefit in the now of the room in which my benefit in the now of

then went into the kitchen; it had the same appearance of perfect order; I then went into the iront room and opened the dining room door and saw my bectified the dining room door and saw my first impression was that he was sick; I sayrang forward and knelt by him, and as I did so I saw the pistol; I saw that he was dead; either before or after that, as I remember how, I must have opened the blinds of one of the windows; I ran right out of the room, passed through the kitchen and called my man in; I unlocked the basement door, and I now remember that the basement door was braced with a long black walnut stick, reaching from the panels of the door back to the gas pipe; I called to my man, and said, "Joe, my brother is murdered," or something of that kind, and to come right in; he came in with me and srayed about a moment; I said to him, "Loave verything as it is and go for the authorities or for the police;" I locked everything up and did not touch anything; I saw the pistol, and I saw the blood on the hearth; I went right down to the Police Headquarters, forgetting that Captain Cassidy was right in the vicinity; I stopped on the way down at Mr. Patton's, and sent a message by Mr. Patton to my partner in New York; I drove then right down to the Coroners' Office, and finding nobody there, went to the Police Headquarters and told them what had happened—My shortfar had she my remember.

drass; thought I heard the rustle of a woman's garment when I entered the house; my brother said

THERE WAS A WOMAN THERE,
and asked me if I wanted to see her and I said no; he looked a little embarrassed at the time.

Alderman Eichardsen questioned him in regard to the woman.

Coroner—Alderman, I would not press these questions at the present time.

Alderman—Very well. Evidence continued:—I did not notice that he had been snaven until Dr. Shepard called my attention to it; we then found some shaving materials up stairs; I did not think he would have shaved himself at night, as he was not hurried for time; he had these houses in his own name, but I hold a mertgage on them, and he gave me a deed to secure certain advances which I had made to him; my brother's life was not insured; I find in my diary that on the 7th of March I gave my brother \$20, and on Sunday, the oth of March, I gave him \$50 mere to make it up to an even \$100; I do not think he had any payments to make, nor do I know of his paying a bill;

HE WAS IN MY DEBT QUITE LARGELY,
but I have had in my hands at one time three or four thousand dollars belenging to him; when I passed down through the house I saw his ring of keys at the beside; we found everything he order; everything was in perfect order about his drawers; I found the closet in the basement: I noticed that the clothing upon his body was absolutely clean; he had on a paper collar and it did not have the appearance of an hour's wear; the shirt iron was a little mussed; I think it was put on after he was dead; another thing I notice—his face had been washed and his hair plastered back; there was a clot of blood on the top of his head which had not been washed off; I could not say whether the shutlers were fastened or not, but I remember the catch was on the window.

JOHN E. RICHARDSON

drove close by the animal. One of the wagoners, as alleged, struck Reynolds' horse with his whip, and the animal, taking fright, dashed wildly towards the square. The bey was thrown off, but his feet becoming entangled in the harness he was dragged with his head bounding against the road. His skull was terribly mangled. When the horse came to a stand the unfortunate youth was dead, and his remains were borne to the home of his heart-stricken parents in Shippenville.

ANOTHER TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

An inquest was held at Rye, Westchester county, yesterday on the remains of a laborer named John Dolan, whose death was occasioned by falling off a bridge on the line of the New Haven Railroad. a bridge on the line of the New Haven Railroad. It appears that deceased left his home last Tuesday for the purpose of voting ot the town election, and, having imbbed freely of whiskey during the day, endeavored to make his way back again at nightfall and was not again seen alive. His body was not discovered until yesterday morning. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a family.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Report of the Citizens' Committee. The Committee of Two Hundred, sent to Washngton to protest against the Kellogg usurpa-

ington to protest against the Kellogg usurpation, have made a report, filling several columns of the New Orleans press. It concludes with the following recommendations:—

We recommend that a permament committee of seventy members be appointed, with power to collect a large amount of testimony that exists, which the Committee of the Senate did not collect.

That testimony be collected of the maladministration under which the State groans from the Federal officers of this State and of the city of New Orleans, whereby property has been rendered insecure, its value diminished, confidence destroyed and persons impoverished and oppressed.

We recommend that our grievances be submitted to the Legislatures of all the States of this Union and to Congress when it shall be again in session.

We recommend that the co-operation and assistance of other committees, who are charged to promote judiciary and administrative reforms, he solicited.

We recommend that the co-operation of this State be organized to accomplish reform in our State administrative results of the people of this State be organized to accomplish reform in our State administrative results.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Charter Day in Each Branch of the Legislature.

The City Charter in the Senate and the Brooklyn Charter in the House.

PETTY TWADDLE IN THE SENATE.

A Party Effort to Force the Annexation of Brooklyn.

Both Bills the Special Orders for Tuesday.

The Senate met, according to adjournment, at ten o'clock this morning—an hour so early that at its arrival there was nobody in the gallery and hardly a quorum present to hear prayers. The interval for nearly an hour was taken up by the ordinary business of the occasion, and by the time the special order—the Charter—was ready. The Senators were getting into their seats and a

WANT TO GO HOME. Senator Woodin, when the special order was called, said that a number of Senators were absent from their seals, many, doubtiess, exhausted by the warm debate of last night. To-day being Fridiscussion on this twenty-seventh section, when I propose, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the twenty-seventh section be passed over until next week, and that we devote the few hours of to-day to the discussion of other sections not so likely to get us into a hurtful discussion. IS IT THE LOBBY ?

Senator D. P. Wood thought this was a very novel proposition and he opposed it. The twenty-seventh section was fresh in the minds of Senators and there could be no reason why the Senate should not continue its discussion to a conclusion. But there may be a reason for wanting delay elsewhere. capital which requires delay to bring its forces fully to bear upon Senators whom it may hope to indupose of this section now. Whether delay is for the purpose of gaining time to influence Senators or not it will be interpreted so outside, and it were best all round that the discussion upon this section

Senator Woodin said the Senator from the Twenty-second (Wood) could not have heard his reason for proposing the postponement of the section. It was because of the absence of a number of Senators who wish to be heard on this section. Senator Johnson-There are twenty-seven Sena-

men here from New York who have a right to be here, men on both sides of this question. I am glad to see all of them, glad to hear the judgment of these men on both sides of the question, but I do not consider that

Senate returned to the ordinary business.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced was one by Senator Tiemann repealing the law giving priority to proceedings in which the city of New York is plaintiff or defendant, and one relative to markets, which gives the care of Franklin, Gouverneur and the Eighteenth ward markets into the hands of the Superintendent of Markets.

A STATEN ISLAND PERRY.

Senator Cock introduced a bill for the establishment of two ferries from Staten Island—one to Perth Ambey and the other to New York city, to be built by the Staten Island Railroad Company, Another bill was introduced by Senator Rebertson permitting the rector, church wardens, &c., of Grace church, to held land whereon to establish a home for trained nurses, free reading room, &c.

of Senator Winslew was killed on its third reading by the following vote: by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Chatfield, Cock, Graham, Lewis, Lord, Rebertson, Scoreaby, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, Woodin—13.

NATS—Messrs. Adams, Benedict, Bowen, Dickinson, Barrower, Johnson, McGowan, Madden, Perry, D. P. Wood, J. Wood—11.

The vote was reconsidered and Tabled.
Woodin and the motion iaid on the table by 18 to 7.

The bills to amend the act to incorporate the New York Bridge Company; in relation to the clerks of the Marine Court; to incorporate the New York and Queens County Bridge Company (the East River bridge); to authorize the appointment of three commissioners by the Governor to examine the prisons of New York, were all passed. The Bleecker Street Railway bill, with amendments, as passed in the Assembly, was reported, and passed by 19 to 3.

SENATOR MADDEN.

and passed by 19 to 3.

SENATOR MADDEN.

A great deal of indignation is expressed among the members to-day at the wanton attack made by a certain New York city paper on Senator Madden, on account of his speech in the Senate last night.

Mr. Madden is universally recognized as one of the most honest and intelligent members of the Legislature.

which, if the majority nere are willing to take the responsibility of passing, he had nothing to say.

Mr. Worth replied that there was a disagreement in the committee concerning annexation, but the other amendments were proposed by the Brooklys Committee of One Hundred.

CONCERNING THE VORE IN THE TOWNS.

Mr. Burns inquired it this Scient Committee had a right to strike out a provision inserted by a vote of the House. He referred to the clause requiring a vote of the people of the county towns on the question of annexation.

The Chair ruled that the bill having been referred to the committee for consideration, it had a right to make any amendments.

Mr. Jacobs then took the foor, and after referring to the importance of this bill pointed to the fact that this committee had arrogated to themselves the privilege of amending it as they pleased, and then come in here and ask that the bill ocordered to a third reading. He size reserved to the annexation of a number of towns in the country to the city without first saking their consent. This he looked upon as an outrage which these towns will take notice of.

THE COMMITTER OF ONE HUNDRED.

Mr. Hasted said that, as he understood the mateless.

will take notice of.

THE COMMITTER OF ONE HUNDRED.

Mr. Husted said that, as he understood the matter, the Committee of One Hundred had donsuited with the committee, and that their suggestions had been adopted.

Mr. Jacobs said that the recommendations of the Committee of One Hundred had been rejected, and then spoke again of the injustice of annexing these towns without their consent.

A PARTY VERSUS THE PROFIR.

Mr. Husted said he would not vote for the bill unless the people could be allowed to vote on the question.

question.

Mr. Worth said that the republican par'y would be held responsible for this charter, and that party should have the privilege of making it the bear they know how.

should have the privilege of making it the best they know how.

A SUBSTITUTE BY WAY OF TEST.

Mr. Roche reviewed the bill, objecting to several parts. He moved to substitute for the bill before the House the charter prepared by the Committee of One Hundred. He would do this to test the constancy of the majority.

Mr. Pierson defended the charter on general grounds, maintaining that it was, as a whole, as good a charter as could be formed. He spoke to this effect at some length.

Mr. Jacobs moved to lay the matter over the Thesday next, and that it be made the special order for that time.

Mr. Vedder sustained the proposition for annexing these towns as a great public necessity, and that the being the case, he insisted that these towns should not be allowed to interpose any obstacls to it.

Mr. Jacobs again submitted it to the House.

Jacobs again submitted it to the Hou

Mr. Jacobs again submitted it to the House whether

THIS ANNEXATION PROPOSITION
should be incorporated in this bill without a hearing given to him and als constituents. There was a provision in this bill which struck down one of the county advertising papers, and that paper a republican journal—the Brooklyn Union. He wanted to know why this was done, and he wanted this bill debated for the purpose of learning why such amendments were put in the bill. We are rold that this was to be a non-partissa charter, and he wanted to see how and in what way it was non-partissa. Now, his own party journal in Brooklyn was in fayor of this bill, and that accounted for its tatack upon him last evening. That paper was in fayor of it; but he was here, the representative of those poor farmers, and it was his duty to demand a hearing. Will you he asked, give it to me or not? Under the operation of the previous question, Mr. Jacobs' motion to make the matter the special order for next Tuesday was carried—51 to 31.

Mr. Desring introduced a bill construing certain.

Mr. Deering introduced a bill construing certain acts of the Legislature relative to Parks in New York city, which prohibits the establishment of zoological gardens in any park except the Central Park.

York city, which promots the establishment of zoological gardens in any park except the Central Park.

Also by Mr. Deering a bill authorizing a railroad in the upper part of New York city, and making incorporators isaac M. Walton, Rufus H. McHarg, Richard L. Hill, George White and others. The route commences at Manhattan street and North River: runs to St. Nicholas avenue; thence to 110th street; thence to the East River. It also runs through second avenue, Eighty-sixth street, Fifty-mint street, Lexington avenue and Forty-second street.

BLEECKERS STREET RAILEGAD.

The bill authorizing the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company to extend their tracks was passed.

THE SEWARD MEMORIAL ORATION.

The Adams oration on the late Mr. Seward has been set down for Friday, April 18, at eleven o'clock.A. M., at the North Reformed church, in this city. Mr. Seward's oration on Adams was delivered in the same charch.

Supprace for tax-paying women.

Mr. Prince, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, will report, as instructed by the resolution of the House, the proposition to amend the constitution so as to grant suffrage to women holding property to the amount of \$250.

LOOKING AFTER THE CANAL BOARD.

State Treasurer Rains states fils intention to review still further the acts of the State Engineer and Canal Commissioners, and says that every vote cast by him in the Canal Board has been based upon the strong representation of the Engineer and Commissioners and was but a mere formal approval of plans and estimates without any expression as to the necessity of the work, which was wholly under the control of the Engineer and Commissioners.

SEVENTH AVENUE PAVEMENT.

Comptroller Green's Reply to the Senate

the judgment of these men on both sides of the desired than it was put on a first he was dead it another than plustered back; there was a clei of blood on the top of his bead which had not been washed our or not, but I remember the catch was on the wardow.

John Z. RICHARDON (R. Goodrich shown and identified); there was closed on the wardow.

John Z. RICHARDON (R. Goodrich shown and identified); there was considered was the sound of identified; there was considered was the sound of the sound in the outside word of the state of the s Resolution.

In reply to the Senate resolution Comptroller giving-first, a copy of the contracts for the pavement, dated February 23, 1870, made between the Messrs. Josiah Sutherland and H. C. Van Vorst, that they are satisfied that no fraud has been perpetrated in relation to said contract; third, a copy of the testimony taken before the third, a copy of the testimony taken before the said Contract Commissioners; fourth, a certified copy of the transcript of the judgment of the supreme Court, by which it appears that the name of the attorney in the case was Daniel Seymour; that the amount of the judgment is \$133,133, of which sam \$116,146 was principal and \$16,850 interest, and \$141 costs; fifth, a copy of a letter from Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel, dated February 15, 1873, in which he says:—"I am satisfied, after very thorough inquiry and examination, that further litigation would be utterly hopeless, and result in nothing but cost and expense to the city—we have no alternative but to close the litigation and pay the judgment;" seventh, a further letter from the Corporation Counsel, dated February 27, 1873, in which he says:—"I have examined the case of Monheimer upon every possible suggestion of defence, and I am clear we have nothing to support further resistance to the judgment and I am constrained to advise its payment at once, to avoid useless litigation and expense to the city;" also a reply stating that the case was tried before Judge W. C. Barrett. The city was represented on the the trial by David J. Dean, and the plaintiff by John H. Strahan and Gratz Nathan.

The action was commenced September 18, 1871. The present Comptroller has made no payments on the contract since he came into office.

THE LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

There was a meeting of the Law Alumni Association of the University of New York last evening at the Library of the University, Washington square. The Executive Committee reported in favor of giving two prizes at the approaching commencement exercises of the Senior Class-one

commencement exercises of the Senior Class—one of \$50 for the best oral examination, and one of \$50 for the best written examination. The report was adopted.

The committee of which Mr. Henry was chairman reported in favor of appropriating \$100 for the purpose of hiring Association Hall for the commencement exercises, which are expected to take place May 16. This was also adopted,

Professor Jaques made an address advocating an appropriation of a sum at 16 less than three hundred and fifty deliars for prizes during the coming year, and proposed that \$200 be given for the best essay, \$100 for the second best and \$75 for the third best.

The Chairman thought that the best test of legal acquirements was to be found in proficiency in oral examinations rather than in essays, which might be written by an outside party.

The subject was placed in the hands of the Executive Committee.

AN EASY WAY OF QUASHING AN INDICT.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1873. In the Criminal Court in this city yesterday, in the case of the State vs. Joan F. Green, indicted

the case of the State vs. Joan F. Green, indicted for the embezziement and larceny of \$1,500, the case being removed from an adjoining county to this city for trial, the defendant's counsel demurred to the indictment, on the ground that the word "fraudulently." The point was argued at length and numerous authorities cited on both sides. The defendant's counsel cited acts of the British Parliament in force in Maryland, requiring all indictments to be in the English language, and contended that the word used was unknown to the language and that it was not a clerical error. Judge Gilmor gave his views at length. He sustained the demurrer and quashed the indictment FIRE IN CANAL STREET.

A fire broke out last night in the attic of the three story brick house, 358 Canal street, that caused a damage of \$2,000. The place was occupied by J. Herzburg, cap maker, whose stock was injured to the extent of \$1,000—insured. The building is a portion of the Lorillard estate, and was damaged to the amount of \$1,000—insured.